# NOTE XXXIX.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN LONGICORN GENUS BRACHYTRIA, NEWM.

BY

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Four species have been described belonging to the genus *Brachytria*, which are all pretty similar in general appearance and show almost the same variable pattern of white spots on the elytra. As a matter of convenience they may be divided in two groups, viz.: species with the elytra and legs concolor (*centralis* Pasc., *gulosa* Newm., *varia* Waterh.) and species with the elytra and legs bicolor (*picta* Waterh.). To the second section I may now add a very distinct-species with the thorax short and broad and very deeply emarginated laterally below the middle, its outline mimicking the thorax of the genus *Typhocesis*. According to this peculiarity I propose to call this new species

### *Brachytria thoracica*, v. d. Poll.

Length $12^1/_2$ mm., breadth at the shoulders 3 mm., length of the antennae 17 mm.

Head pale red, with the eyes, the tip of the mandibles and the palpi black; sparingly punctured on the vertex, more coarsely so between the eyes, where the front is also deeply grooved in a longitudinal direction, with a transverse glabrous spot before the labrum. Antennae dull black, the 3rd and 4th joint small, of about equal length, the 5th joint longer than the two foregoing ones taken together, the remainder gradually increasing in length.

Prothorax short, broad, the frontmargin straight, the sides gradually and rather strongly rounded towards the top, very deeply emarginated below the middle, the base curved backwards; brightly shining black, the frontmargin bordered with a pale red stripe; the disk is impunctate, showing some traces of very indistinct gibbosities, and there is a deep transverse impression near the base parallel with a deep groove just along the base. Scutellum narrow, triangular, rounded at the tip, subconcave, impunctate.

Elytra with the basal half pale red, the apical half smoky, darkest and slightly violaceous near the line of demarkation, which amounts obliquely towards the suture. There is a small oblong black spot on each side of the scutellum, which touches the base. Below the scutellum and at the line of demarkation between the red and smoky parts, the reddish color is much paler; these spots exactly corresponding with the whitish spots of the hitherto described species, I think it very probable that there may be found specimens with distinctly spotted elytra. Each elytron shows three elevated shining ridges, the innermost being rather indistinct; the interstices are dull, filled with large and partly confluent punctures. Anteriorly the prosternum is reddish, behind black, and shallowly punctured all over; the meso- and metasternum are black, coarsely punctured, and covered with a fulvous pubescence; the mesosternal process is rather strongly prominent and pointed; the abdomen is shining black with the first segment reddish, very distantly punctured; the legs are shining black with the greater middle part of the femora reddish. The whole body is very sparingly covered with long and soft greyish hairs, which are much more closely set at the apical portion of the elytra.

I received a single ♂ specimen, captured by Mr. Hill in the Mountain-district of Victoria.